ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE—2-S-Child of Fortune. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-7:30 to 10:30-Exhi-

Amngements.

AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY-9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Loan Exhibition.

BIJOU THEATRE-2-8-A Mod Bargain.

BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-Ninety Days.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until

The Dore Gallary-8:30-Concert.

CASINO-2-8:15-Basoche.

CHICKERING HALL-3-8-Concert.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-Annie Pixiey. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Twelfth Night MUSEE-The World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Camille GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8-Across the Potomac.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2-8:15-The County Futr.
HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:30-8:80-A OSTER & BIAL'S-2-5-Vaudeville.

VCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Americans Abroad PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8 20-Lady Windermere's Fan. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-On Probation.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Richard III.
14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Niobe.
57TH STREET MUSIC HALL-2:30-Wonders of America

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- In the course of M. Floquet's examina tion in the Panama trial, there was a lively tilt etween the witness and Charles de Lesseps; the spectators loudly joined in the dispute and the court was cleared; MM. Clemenceau and De Freycinet also testified. —— A large delegation of has supported the Thompson bills to be recipitally assumed to be elected who does anti-Home Rulers representing Ireland outside of Ulster waited on Lord Salisbury and other Conservative leaders; Mr. Gladstone had refused to receive them. — The Reichstag's Committee on the Army bill rejected the whole of the second clause of that measure.

Domestic-Fire caused the loss of several lives Boston, the injury of about thirty persons and the destruction of property valued at nearly \$5,000,000. — The Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peady, of the faculty of Harvard College, died in Boston. Mr. Farquhar introduced a bill to re-vise the tax laws of the State in the Assembly at Albany; a bill fixing the number of Brooklyn Bridge trustees at eight, was passed by the Senate. = The New-Jersey Senate passed the Jersey City Appointment bill over Governor Werts's veto. = Ice gorges and floods caused damage in several States.

City and Suburban.-Raids were made on poolbut the men arrested, with few exceptions ere discharged. One man ratery charged. ____ One man fatally and others River tunnel. — Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer Many storm-beaten vessels came into port, reporting exceedingly severe weather at sea. === Two men were crushed to death between car floats as Pier 1, North River. - Stocks dull and irregular, within narrow limits. First movements re downward, but in most cases early losses were nearly recovered, and the closing was fairly strong. General Electric fell 5 per cent, and ded without recovery. Money on call ruled at 6 per cent, and exceptionally touched 15 per cent.

Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Partly cloudy, preceded by sprinkles of rain, and followed at night by showers; slight thermal change, a triff warmer, perhaps. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 39 1-2.

Rear-Admiral Gherardi means to do his level best to make the big naval review in connection with the Columbian Exposition a brilliant success, and according to present indications will not fail of his purpose. It has been definitely decided that the review will take siace on April 27 in the waters about New-York City. From the account published elsewhere it will be seen that the navies of the world will be well represented on that interesting and notable occasion, as warships of Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Brazil, Portugal and other nations will participate in the review.

The Personal Registration bill has received a bad black eye, and it looks at present as though it had been knocked out. It is in the hands of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, and that mmittee is now controlled by Brooklyn Demis now controlled by Brooklyn Demhe bill will be reported again depends, clearly enough, on the measures taken to bring the Kings County men into line. Anyhow the unty men into line. Anyhow, the chance of passing this measure in the Senate is alim indeed.

Attention is called in one of our Washingpatches to the singular conduct of the Democratic House in insisting on a re-tion of \$1,000 in the salary of the First Assistant Secretary of State-from \$4,500 to \$3,500-while leaving the salaries of other assistant scoretaries untouched. It cannot have been done because good ability is not required to fill this responsible office. Possibly some-bedy can offer a plausible explanation. At all

events, the opinion of Mr. Josiah Quincy on the subject would be interesting.

A number of poolsellers were arrested in the city yesterday, but most of them were dis- of this measure, and some of its provisions are charged as soon as arraigned before Police not objectionable; but there are others which Justices, on the ground that the evidence are unnecessary, unwise and oppressive, and offered by the police was insufficient. Justice the machinery provided for the execution of Taintor, however, held three men in \$500 bail it is most unsuitable for the purpose. The reeach for the action of the Grand Jury. These strictions which it imposes as to the age of proceedings, which partock of the character of employes and the hours of labor would be exproceedings, which partook of the character of a farce, show the necessity of enacting the ceedingly vexatious to the very element in the proposed amendment to the Ives law which is community whose welfare it is supposed to now before the Legislature. The Society for protect. It would, for example, practically the Suppression of Vice yesterday appointed committees to agitate this subject and to visit forbidding any person under eighteen years of Albany in order to urge the passage of the amendment.

reason to love Governor Werts for the enemies he is making. The Democratic Senators at Trenton disclosed their animus toward the Executive clearly enough yesterday, when they passed over his veto the partisan bill designed to deprive the Republican Mayor of Jersey City of some of his powers. Four of them, however, joined with their associates with great reluctance and only in obedience to caucus dictation. The servile Assembly has agreed to follow the Senate's lead in this matter, and so a most objectionable measure will become a law. It is unfortunate that only a majority vote in the New-Jersey Legislature is required to override a veto.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

The Trenton gamblers are defiant. In the face of an overwhelming public sentiment, and against a demonstration that certainly ought to have been significant of the political danger of a stubborn adherence to their course, they they are not frequented. It is possible that have not only refused to alter it, but have forces gathered at the capital in support of the repeal bills. Such an exhibition of in- the better way would be to make a fresh start. decency and audacity has rarely been witnessed in any Legislature. It is not our purpose to more careful deliberation. find fault with the Citizens' League. serves nothing but encouragement and help. Not, therefore, as censure, but as warning it seems right to say that the men who have done this dishonor to New-Jersey ought not to have been in a position to do it. Most of them have had records at Trenton that left no doubt of their willingness to go into any jobbing scheme, no matter how flagrant. Gambling bills similar to those that are now law had appeared in the Legislature during each of three previous years, and on one occasion had actually passed both houses. They were to be expected again, and it might have been fairly assumed that members of the Legislature who had been guilty of the villanies connected with the coal combination last year would be entirely capable of serving the criminal interests of Guttenburg and Gloucester. The facts concerning the coal scandals were well known throughout the State when the last election was held. They were particularly outrageous, and the success of the combination had aroused public sentiment in apparently a remarkable way. It was widely declared that members involved in the scandal would never be allowed to resume their places. It seemed as if this resolution were generally entertained and without distinction of party. But it did not amount to much in the elec-

tions. Every such member who received a renomination was promptly re-elected. This experience undoubtedly told heavily against the work of the Citizens' League this winter. The gamblers in and out of the Legislature pointed gleefully to the fact that the popular threats moval of the Civil Service Commission and of against the "boodlers" had come to nothing, and they were in a position to claim with experience to justify them that these popular movements possess no significance and end only in smoke. 'The Citizens' League is now challenged by the gamblers to a fight to the death. If it allows any member of either House who turned or any person to be elected who does not pledge himself in advance to their appeal. it will confess its impotency. The work of organizing the league in every county of the State should be prosecuted vigorously. No other issue than that of the repeal of the gambling bills should be tolerated in the contest of next fall. The league must bear in mind, too, that the surrender to the gamblers was distinctly a Democratic party measure adopted in payment of a financial debt which the Democratic party organization incurred last fall in accepting the money of the gamblers to conduct its campaign with. It is idle and impossible to ignore this phase of the matter. The moral sentiment of New-Jersey is called upon to deal with the Democratic party as a party and with individual Democrats. The gamblers expect to hide behind partisanship, to make it their tool, their weapon of offence and defence, and the only proceeding that can be successful against them is one which will convince individual Democrats that to save the honor of their party, no less than of their State, they must condemn the gambling legislation and every man who has furthered it. It is only by sustained, organized and sys-

tematic effort that headway can be made against a combination of politicians and gamblers so powerful as that now dominant at Trenton. Serious citizens must realize this when they see that it suffices not merely to hold both houses of their Legislature in rebellion against public opinion, but to taint the action of the Executive, also, and to close the mouths of New-Jersey's representatives in Congress and in the United States Senate. Mr. McPherson has been asked to give his views about this legislation, but he has nothing to say. The newly elected Senator, Mr. Smith, is equally reserved. Wherever there is power to affect the action of the Legislature the gamblers have asserted themselves. If strength is to be broken, it must be done by the kind of work that does not halt for lack of interest and is not dismayed by difficulties.

AN INJUDICIOUS MEASURE. The bill "to regulate the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments" which is now before the Legislature was inspired by excellent motives, and we have no reason to know that a single one of its supporters is influenced by any unworthy purpose. Nevertheless it is not, in our opinion, a bill which ought to be enacted into law. With the general disposition of the time to protect those who are comparatively helpless, and especially young children, from injustice and cruelty in any form we heartily sympathize. The growth of this sentiment and purpose in recent years has been remarkable, but yet doubtless there are abuses of weakness and ignorance still to be corrected. Some of these can be most hopefully attacked by the forces of example and persuasion, while for others legislation may be advantageously invoked to provide remedies. But whenever a measure of this kind is proposed for enactment it ought to be scrutinized with special care, for it is not unlikely to contain provisions which in operation would inflict worse evils than those which it is intended to remove. Such a bill, in our judg-ment, is that which is now for the third time

the Judiciary Committee of the Senate gave a

As we have said, we commend the intention close the shops at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, by age or any woman to work more than ten hours a day; an arrangement which would not only diminish the earnings of employes, but seri-The people of New-Jersey will soon have ously inconvenience all who are compelled to make their purchases after their own day's work is over. There are other interdictions which might possibly be salutary if they could be uniformly enforced, but which would certainly be evaded and in the process would probably lead to false swearing, if not to bribery and blackmail. Some sanitary requirements of the bill are proper enough, but the fact is that they are now very generally observed, and in most cases where they are not the Board of Health already pessesses ample power to en-

force them. But the worst feature of this measure is that the execution of its provisions is devolved upon the Factory Inspector and his assistants. These persons are wholly unfit for such a task. The inquisitive supervision which they are commanded to institute would be intolerable. Such spying is totally unnecessary in shops, which, unlike factories, invite the constant inspection of the public and must go out of existence if this bill contains provisions worth preserving, openly expressed their contempt for the moral but we are inclined to think that it is too far wrong to be tinkered to advantage. Probably after more thorough observation of facts and

> A GOOD FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION. As a rule, the appointment of an investigating committee by our Legislature at Albany is

open to serious objection. Too often, in the majority of cases perhaps, such bodies serve no useful purpose. They manage to spend a good deal of money for which the public receives no benefit. Not infrequently they are organized for no other purpose than to stifle investigation, and are simply the exponents of the art of how not to do it.

But while saying this it occurs to us that the Legislature really ought to investigate the removal of Mr. Riley from his office of Chief Examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, in all that it implies. As we have already pointed out Mr. Riley-who was removed solely for partisan reasons-has made distinct charges of a very grave nature, which bear very hard, not only on the Commission itself, but upon Governor Roswell P. Flower. According to Mr. Riley-a thoroughly responsible man, besides being an orthodox Democrat-the Commission and the Governor have been guilty of a flagrant violation of their official duties, so far as Civil Service Reform is concerned. Can the members of the Commission afford to remain silent under such a charge from such a source? Can the Governor?

Let us see the nature of the indictment which Mr. Riley has drawn up against these prominent lightful that no one can complain. Democratic officials. He states that some of the machine managers have threatened the rehimself "because of attempts made to enforce the Civil Service law." He further states that recently "the reports from several of the State departments showed that appointments had been made in violation of the statutes"; and he adds that "except as to the State hospitals and a few minor State institutions the Civil ous about this, Mr. Riley talks clearly truth, the Civil Service Commission of late has been a wretched fraud, a public cheat. Why, then, do not the officials in question ask from the Legislature a committee of investigation? As for Governor Flower, here is what Mr. Riley has to offer concerning him: "It may not be uninteresting to note that on several occasions when the Civil Service Commission failed to change the classification of employes so as to enable the heads of departments to make selections without reference to the merit system, Governor Flower had promptly ordered the changes." Is this true, Governor? Did you use your power as Chief Magistrate of New-York to break down Civil Service Reform and restore the spoils system? The late Chief Examiner of the State Civil Service Commission declares that you did. Why do you not join mittee of investigation?

If neither the Commission nor Governor Flower moves in this matter, then it is to be hoped that some member of the majority either in the Senate or the Assembly, out of his regard for Civil Service Reform and his loyalty to the law, will introduce the necessary resolution providing for an investigation. President Cleveland's inaugural address contained a hearty expression in favor of Civil Service Reform. Does Governor Flower desire to have the President and the rest of the American people understand that that reform has a more or less reientless enemy in the Governor of New-York?

A SOCIAL CLUB.

One of the charms of this cosmopolitan town is the great number of its social organizations and the variety of its club life. The gregarious instinct, tempered by the segregating tendencies of diverse tastes, professions, pursuits, beliefs religious and political, origins and nativities, has found expression in such endless variety that no stranger, newcomer nor old resident need languish in loneliness or lack the delights of congenial society and the comforts of a club home. Among these associations none are more attractive than those in which are gathered the natives of other countries or of distant States and sections of our common Union. Here they meet as members of one family, having a common pride in their birthplace and a common purpose to perpetuate the principles and exemplify as occasion offers the habits and practices in which they were reared. In most clubs an unwritten law is recognized that whatever takes place in the clubhouse is in the nature of a domestic, confidential transaction, which is not to be made public. There are exceptions, however. One is the Southern Society, which has a clubhouse in Twenty-fifth-st., and is composed exclusively of natives of the Southern States.

The proceedings of this organization are of considerable importance, and on that account the members feel it to be their duty to give them to the public. Hence it happens that the daily papers frequently contain stirring accounts of what happens there. Differences sometimes arise in the club as they do everywhere, even in the Presbyterian Church. But they are only about minor matters, such as experim

under discussion at Albany, and upon which "who ain't up" in a game of "draw," and over prosperity and the Democratic party its chances these deadly weapons are seldom drawn in the of future success. hearing to New-York merchants last Thursday. clubhouse. Owing to an innate sense of propriety on the part of members firearms are usually discharged in the street, whereby only non-combatants not members of the club are endangered. This is as it should be. -

In essentials-that is, in voting the Democratic ticket-it is understood that the society is harmonious. There has been, we believe but one break in the prevailing harmony on this subject. That was during the late campaign, when a member who was suspected of a disposition not only to vote the Republican ticket, but to take the stump for it in his native State of Virginia, was questioned about it by another member, who was deeply moved by the possibility that Virginia might be dishonored and the club disgraced by such conduct. The member who was suspected of meditating this dishonor and disgrace being somewhat older than his questioner, and having served in the Confederate Army through the war, replied, unkindly, that it was none of the other's d--d business," but left the impression that he did intend to vote the Republican ticket. Now the Southern Society not being a political organization, though it is commonly understood that the members must vote the Democratic ticket, the offending member could not be disciplined for voting for Harrison, but he had used profane language, and that shocked the entire membership. It was necessary that he should be disciplined to preserve the moral tone of the club. Pending the question of discipline he resigned, and soon after confirmed the judgment of the club as to his unfitness by joining the Union League, where, instead of the pure and wholesome moral atmosphere of Twenty-fifth-st., it is notorious that the air is sulphurous with blasphemy and rank with the carousings of men who habitually vote the Republican ticket. When this degenerate son of Virginia had gone to his own place the Southern Society became once more harmonious.

This continued until one evening last month when, as we learn from our Democratic contemporaries, "The New-York Sun" and "The New-York World," two members of the club, one aged seventy, the other twenty-five, who were "sitting in" at a little game, had a difference of opinion as to the number of spots on the cards or their respective contributions to the "jackpot," or some such important matter. The elder member, being "behind the game," made an offensive remark. The younger retorted. Thereat the elder rose up and said: "If you repeat that remark it is at your peril." In the Southern Society when conversation reaches this point it is customary to "repeat the remark." Any member who did not under such circumstances "repeat the remark" would be banished from the society of gentlemen. Of course the young man "repeated the remark." Thereupon the elder member, in the words of the reporter, "slapped him full in the face." Conduct like this is apt to provoke resentment. It must have disturbed the game. The young man, however, was quite equal to the occasion With the remark "Your gray hairs save you" he burst into tears. It must have been a very thrilling scene. But how much better it was to burst into tears than to have increased the disturbance by a resort to firearms or cutlasses.

The publicity given to little affairs of this sort by members of the club indicates a willingness, if not anxiety, to submit its most intimate transactions to public scrutiny. It is a little unusual, but the frankness of it is so de-

AN EVAPORATED PANIC.

The events of the last week have given most instructive lessons in finance to those who are able to read them. It is to be hoped that the members of the next Congress, whenever called upon to sustain the Administration in defending the credit of the Government and the prosperity of the country, will not forget the things to the point. And assuming that he speaks the difficulty still remain, and it is not within the power of the Administration to remove them without sensible action by Congress.

The outery about exhaustion of Treasury gold has suddenly ceased, because it was manufactured in great part for the purpose of frightening the Administration into a sale of bonds in order to promote certain gigantie speculations, and therefore stopped when it became known that bonds would not be issued. The simple statement that the Treasury proposed to trust the good sense of the people, and would use the reserve in the Treasury freely before proceeding to borrow money, was a serious blow to speculators, because it gave them no promise of the sudden and unreasoning excitement on which they hoped to unload at higher prices. It is an interesting coincidence that great shipments of currency to Chi then with the Commission in demanding a com- cago and some other interior points instantly fell off and almost ceased, either because they were in aid of wheat and other speculations over which the decision of the Treasury has cast a cold chill, or because they were insti-gated for the purpose of coercing the Administration through stringency in the New-York mener ma kee

At the same time the banks of Denyer and Chicago have offered the Treasury \$2,000.000 gold in exchange for legal tenders. Their need for legal-tender notes confirms the opinion recently expressed, that the withdrawal of gold from the bank reserve in payment for bonds. by compelling the banks to get legal tenders instead of gold for their reserve, would do more harm than good to the speculators it was meant to help. But these speculations are directly responsible, in large measure, for the recent outgo of gold from the country and from the Treasury. It is more than probable that, if no combination had controlled prices of cotton and wheat and pork products, the outgo of gold would not have been sufficient to have caused anything like exhaustion of the gold reserve. Thus the same speculative scheme which prompted demands on the Treasury for instant issues of bonds was in fact the cause of much of the decrease in exports of products which had taken millions of gold out of the Treasury.

The conditions which brought about such speculation have not been permanently altered. An excess of paper currency, beyond the amount needed for ordinary legitimate commerce, was one of the chief conditions which engendered these speculations. The volume of paper currency increases, and must increase while silver purchases continue, at the rate of about \$4,000,000 per month. The country was able to absorb and use an increasing volume of currency, while its manufactures and business were constantly expanded by the industrial policy of the Republican party. Mere expectation that this policy is to be reversed has begun to produce a shrinkage instead of an expansion in many branches of business. It is for a Democratic Congress to determine how it can depress the industries of the country by destroying Protection, and at the same time maintain an expanding demand for a continually expanding currency. Unless Congressmen are quite clear how this is to be

THE TRIBUNE LEADS.

"The Toledo Blade" claims a circulation of 117,000 copies a week for its excellent weekly newspaper, and adds that this is "the largest weekly circulation of any weekly to a daily, published in the United States." The New-York Tribune congratulates "The Blade" on being able to mail its weekly budget of excellent Republican doctrines every week to 117,000 American families, but asks its neighbor's attention to the following figures:

Chicago Inter-Ocean, weekiy 110,000
New-York Weekiy World (claimed) 115,000
Toledo Blade Weekiy 117,000
New-York Weekiy Tribune 173,000

By actual count the bona fide circulation of The New-York Weekly Tribune, all paid-up subscriptions for one year, was, on January 16 last, 173, 000 copies per week. This figure fluctuates each week a trifle, in consequence of the varying expirations, renewals and new subscriptions, but the list of The Tribune is growing every week now, and will probably pass 190,600 in a very short time. Meanwhile, there is no doubt whatever that The Weekly Tribune has the largest bona fide circulation of any weekly in the United States, is-

sued from the office of a daily. Another very interesting fact is the quality of this circulation. Mere bulk does not always constitute merit-especially from the point of view of the advertiser. While figures of circulation have an important place in estimating the value of any newspaper as an advertising medium, the character of the audience reached must be taken into account also. The Tribune bases its claim, that The Weekly Tribune is the best advertising medium of its class in the United States, as much on the quality of the people who read it as on the extensive distribution of the paper itself. The Tribune's weekly readers are the most intelligent, the most high-minded, the most aggressive, active and prosperous of the population of the rural towns, the villages and smaller cities of the United States. As buyers of goods they are worth to any merchant twice the number of people who are less progressive and less enterprising and intelligent.

Mayor Gilroy is making progress with some of the schemes which he announced soon after he assumed office. His Speedway bill has become a law, and even in the flush of his success in that matter he remains firm in the belief that the cost will not exceed \$1,000,000. The Croton Watershed bill has passed the Assembly, but its path in the Senate is likely to be less easy, in view of the emphatic action of the Academy of Medicine on Thursday evening. These physicians are unalterably opposed to the conferring of unlimited powers in the purchase of land on the Tammany Commissioner of Public Works, and, in fact, do not believe in the extensive purchase of lands in the Croton Valley in order to keep the water supply pure. This is a sanitary question, of course, and the best way of handling it would doubtless be through a commission of sanitary

John M. Bowers, of Tammany Hall, has already received \$13,882 for services as counsel to the Rapid Transit Commissioners. It is high time that this expensive luxury was cut off.

It is said that Secretary Gresham is in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, and desired to have the Foster Treaty ratified in its original form. It is a pity that the Secretary's influence with the President is so small. If Mr. Cleveland's objection to the treaty is not an objection to annexation, and if the Secretary has favored the treaty, the public is left to fear that he does not possess that hold upon the President's confidence and judgment which was supposed to be the very consideration that had brought about his ap-

The "Billion Congress" about which our friends the enemy did a good deal of loud talking not ong ago makes an exceedingly respectable showing alongside of the real billion Congress for which the Democrats must accept full responsi-

A tardy act of justice seems to have been done by Congress in the passage of a bill to reimburse William and Mary College, in Virginia, to the extent of \$64,000 for "the destruction of its Service law has been practically nullified during the year." Now there is nothing ambiguThe financial alarm has evaporated as suddenly authority by soldiers of the United States during gress for a good many years, and last week the House passed the bill which had been favorably acted on by the Senate a year or more ago. The passage of such a bill was urged by the Hon. George F. Hoar while he was still a member of the House, and he has been in the Senate since 1877. It is surprising that it took so long to bring this matter to a successful issue.

Canton, St. Lawrence County, is hardly enjoying herself these days. Not long since a fire destroyed her Courthouse. Now a movement is on foot which looks to depriving her of the honor of being the county seat. "Thus misfortunes come not singly." Potsdam has placed herself in the hands of her friends with a view to succeeding Canton, and so has Ogdensburg. St. Lawrence promises to be unusually lively for some

When General Tracy took charge of the Navy Department four years ago the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn gave a dinner to his honor. It took place on March 16, 1889. Now that General Tracy returns to Brooklyn a private citizen, after his distinguished services as Secretary of the Navy, the Hamilton Club proposes to repeat the honor of four years ago, and on the 16th a dinner will be given to him in the handsome clubhouse in Clinton-st. Among the guests will be General Tracy's successor, Secretary Herbert, who will, of course, receive a cordial welcome in Brooklyn. As this will be his first appearance in public since his acceptance of the Navy portfolio, what Mr. Herbert has to say on that occasion will attract no little interest. Mr. Herbert is known to be in thorough sympathy with the policy of his predecessor, and he could hardly please the people of the country more than by announcing that he intends as nearly as may be to follow in the footsteps of General Tracy.

The "twilight of the poets" is to give way to the high noon, so far as the country bordering upon Lake Champlain is concerned. That is to say, "The Plattsburg Sentinel" has offered three prizes for the best three poems on Lake Champlain. First prize, \$5; second prize, \$3; third prize, \$2. "We would like," says "The Sentinel," "the divine afflatus to descend upon our local writers, and it appears to us that no natural object is more likely to inspire the soul than this beautiful lake." Champlain is certainly beautiful enough to inspire any appreciative poet to wake his lyre to ecstasy.

Although the new Cabinet in Portugal is described as composed of Conservatives, yet it has signalized its accession to office by a number of measures far more liberal than any enacted by the previous Liberal Administration. Among other features of the Ministerial programme of the new Premier, Ribeiro, is the grant of an amnesty for all political offences and for infractions of the press laws, which latter are to be subjected to a radical modification. The programme further includes the revision of the banking laws with a view of rendering the Government control of these financial institutions more effective, and the concession of greater freedom to the municipal corporations. With regard to the debt which constitutes the most important of all the difficult problems with which the Portu-guese Government is called upon to deal, the Premier announces the intention of the Adminisgressmen are quite clear how this is to be done, they would be wise not to venture upon experiments which may cost the country its any found taxes reithout having previously had

recourse to a preliminary examination budget, with a view to the revision and bell distribution of the existing taxation, and a th ough reduction of expenditure. Under no cir stances, however, will any increase be made the duties on the necessaries of life or in the taxes which weigh most heavily upon the work ing classes. This programme has been well ceived throughout the country, and the Adm tration seems to enjoy the good will of the Kits, the Parliament and the nation at large, which is more than could be said of the out-going Call. causes, among the most noteworthy of which wee the quarrel with the King with regard to adjournment of the Cortes, the conflict with to powerful distilling interests, and the inability which it displayed to deal with the difficulties connection with the financial situation.

"The Empire" of Toronto has worked itse into a state of mind over Goldwin Smith. It car not think of Smith as a champion of annexation without growing purple in the face with rage and grief. Therefore it is naturally delighted with the action of the St. George Society of Toronto # passing a resolution "condemning the annexation campaign" of Mr. Smith, and "expressing regret at his presence in their society." that the St. George Society was "driven" to take this step "by abhorrence and detestation of the conduct and policy of the person condemned." was only a few days ago that a distinguished Capadian assured a Rochester audience that there was no annexation septiment to speak of in Canada. Well, if he spoke by the card, are not Empire" of Toronto and the St. George Society of Toronto unnecessarily excited?

PERSONAL.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, was to tended for a lawyer by his father, but he abi Blackstone for a patent medicine wagon, the proprietor of which employed him to advertise the business with songs, banjo music and roadside signs. Mr. Riley was very clever with a paint-brush, and had achieved a modest reputation as a house-painter before he undertook this kindred occupation.

Henry M. Howe, the new president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is a son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston and Newport.

Alderman George B. Swift, of Chicago, who was a special agent of the Treasury under President Arthus, and Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Roche, a few years ago, is talked of as a possible number for Mayor by the Republicans this year.

Carter Harrison's renewed pursuit of Mayoralty honors in Chicago this year is regarded by certain Illineis politicians as meaning that he is after the United States senatorship also.

Mme. Grevy, whose death was reported last week, was said to have been a domestic in the employ of her husband before her marriage. One version of the story made her his cook; another placed her in charge of his linen. But there is no reason to doubt that the late President of the French Redoubt that the late President of the French Republic was happy in his married life. Ezen in high official station he cared little for pomp and ceremony. Of course, when they moved into the Elysee, the Parislan aristocracy were very much alpric to her bearing on State occasions; but she managed to carry herself in a digulated manner, and almost entirely escaped criticism. In many more claborate functions she was assisted by her daughter Alica, who was always very much at her case on such accasions. Mile, Alice, it will be remembered, married M. David Wilson, whose venality led to President Grevy's downfull.

Nikola Tesia, whose discoveries in electrical science have lately attracted much attention, lectures in a very simple and attractive style, very much like that English authority on electricity, Dr. Oliver J.

Sir George Reid, president of the Royal Scottish Academy, does not sympathize with the admiration freely expressed in Great Britain for Mr. Whistler, The great impressionist's portraits attract, he says, because they are ghosts, they are shadows. It is as if you went into a crowded drawing-room and saw a ghost flitting here and there among the actualities of warm flesh and blood. That is why Whistler's portraits are so remarkable; they are not people, but ghosts."

Moody and Sankey completed their three weeks campaign in Baltimore last Sunday night, and now to Charlotte and Wilmington, N. C.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

follows in "The Hartford Courant": "Those who constantly see him and who have been consulted frequently as to the forthcoming changes in all the departments of the public service say that the first question which Mr. Cleveland now ask as to any peron proposed to him for public pire is—does be frink! Mr. Cleveland, I can tell you, has discovered that it is becoming a fashion not to wink; that the men who do not drink are the men who do the greatest things in this world's affairs. He has discovered the value in commercial and in business lie of the railroad companies who will not employ a man in any capacity who drinks at any time; that no railroad company will permit any of its employes to drink during the hours of service, and that he value of a man who does not drink is each year increasing in this country. He has discovered, I think, that it may be worth while to apply this principle to politics, and to discover whether or not a mm is not work as much for public office who does not drink as be is in commercial enterprises."

Proper Wifely Pride.—Neighbor (making a call)-I often wist my husband took as much interest in what's going on as yours does. Wen I want to lind out anything I have to hunt up the papers and

ind out anything I have to him ap the problem read it myself.

Mrs. Nextdoor—Yes, Alfred's always well posted. I do believe te knows the politics of every man in this ward, and how much he's word, and where he came from, and all about him. Ma'll excuse me for about five minutes, Mrs. Walkabout, won't you't ye got to go out and split some kodding and bring in a few buckett of coal.—(Chicago Iribune.

This is how to extinguish a candle without blowing or snuffing it out: Take a piece of thick copper wire colled in a spiral at the end. Fasien the other end to a wooden hande. Hold the wire so that the coll will be around the flame of the candle, and very quickly it will be extinguished. The copper, by its quickly it will be extinguished. The copper, by its great conductivity, lakes the heat away from the flame and cools it so rapidly that the temperature falls below the point of guitton, and the light goes out.

Our Rapid Climate.—First Clerk (in the Sky-scraper Block)—I wonder if 'l'll need my overcoat to run across the street for a minute.

Second Clerk (with his head out of the window)—Not now, your won't, Don't inow what you'll need by the time you can get townstairs, though.—(Chicago News Record

"In 1880," says "The Manufacturers' Record Magnzine," "the South contained only 657,754 spindles out of the total of 10,653,455 in this country-little more than 6 per cent—white the spindles in the South in 1800 numbered 1,722,930 int of a total of 14,088,103, or more than 12 per cent. 'n the en years the capital in the Southern cotton manufacturing industry creased from \$21,976,713 tt \$61,524,026; the hat employed from 20,827 to 41,81; tie wages paid from \$3,517,115 to \$8,951,514, and the value of the products from \$21,038,712 to \$46,97, 503. The number of looms increased from 14,323 to 9,231. The South produces 26 per cent of all the shetings made in the United States, 36 per cent of the ginghams and 41 per cent of the yarn."

All the National Colors.—"In a very patriotic individual just now," observed Msi Van Brasm.
"Ah," replied Mr. Manchester. "How is that?"
"I'm a white girl, with red hat, and I feel blue."—
(Pittsburg Chronicle.

It is said that the University Intension mo in this country has been a disapointment in one respect. In England, where it distinated, it is intended to reach a large class of pepie who have had little opportunity for education or citure. But here it has largely attracted people of foure and culture.

It has largely attracted people of Isure and culture.

Information Wanted on One Put.—"And now, children," said the superintendent of the Sunday-School, "If there are any topics upo which we have not touched in reviewing the lesso, or any points about which you have doubts in yor minds, I shall be glad to make them clear to you."

"Mr. Grifscrips," called out our o the little bofs, "what was Adam's other name!"—(Grago Tribuns.

It is estimated that during the lot five years & turpentine gatherers of Georgia are destroyed ooo,000 worth of pine timber.

The Unvarying Impulse.—Mr Von Wilde—Rien, go down to the library at one. Charlie wants to speak to you over the telephon.

Helen—Gracious! Is my he on straight!—(Chicago News, Record.

Pierce City, Idaho, which one had a population

The other day when kitty in sound asleep in cashioned chair she uses for abed. I put a piece of fresh beef on the end of toothpick and it within half an inch of her seconds the muscles of the thrd twitched slist the mouth opened, the jaws begaito work, and detail of chewing and swallows followed, which she licked her lips, but sit right on, and did not awake for some time allward. Forces.